

45/96

1888  
1888

SHEET 1.

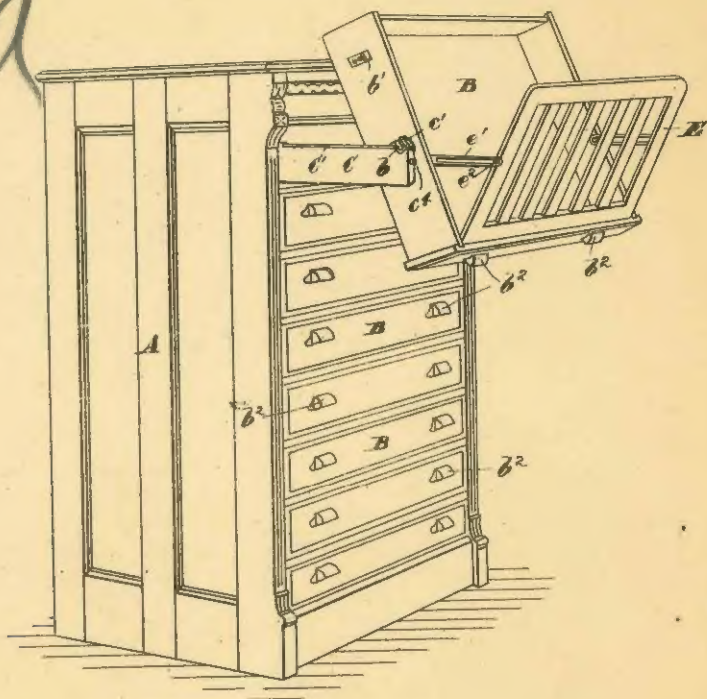
~~Drawings~~  
~~45-96-4~~

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Schlicht & Kuhl  
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Fig. 1.

USA



No. 2973 1888

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[This Drawing is a reproduction of the original on a reduced scale.]

45-96

Schäfer

13 SHEETS  
SHEET 3.

Fig. 4

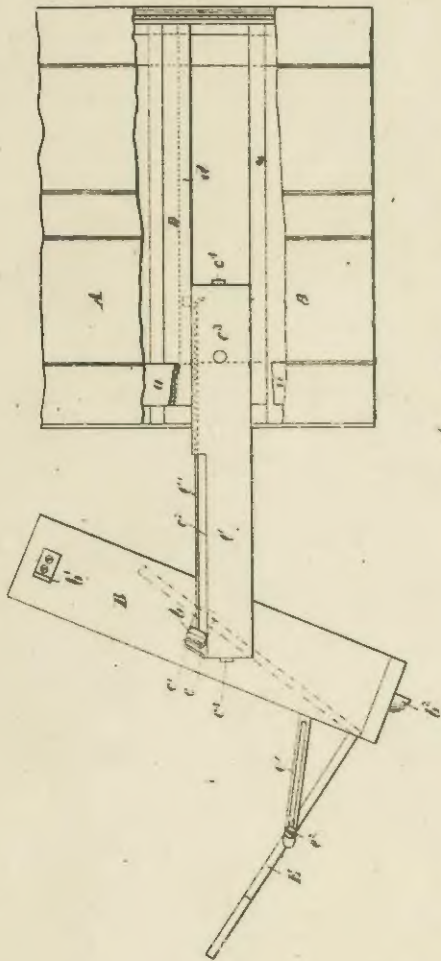
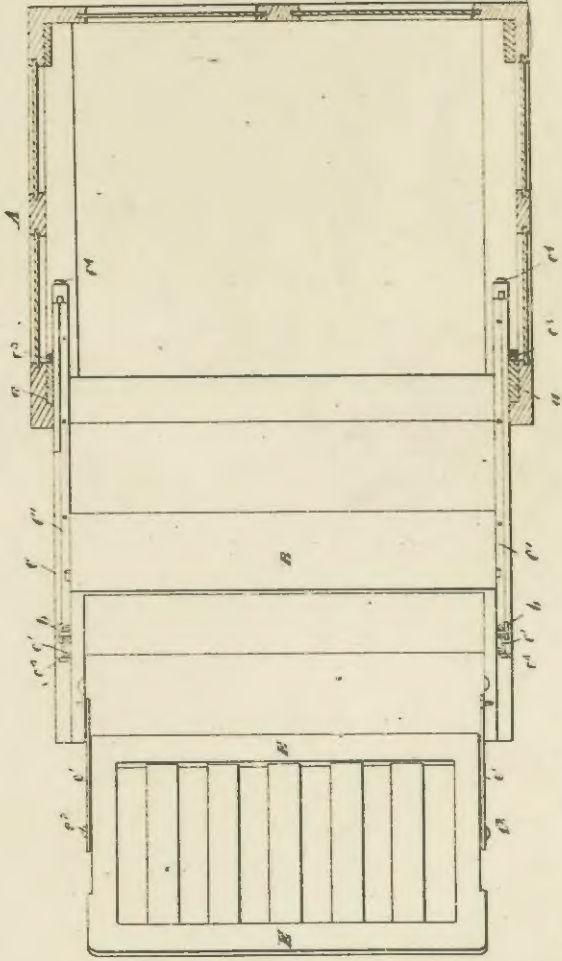


Fig. 5.



Loewen, Printed by Bannock and Son Ltd.  
for the Stationery Office. 1888.

Date of Application, 28th Feb., 1888  
Complete Specification Left, 28th Nov., 1888  
Complete Specification Accepted, 31st Dec., 1888

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A.D. 1888, 28th FEBRUARY. N<sup>o</sup> 2973.

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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

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Improvements in or relating to Cabinets.

A communication from THE SCHLICHT AND FIELD COMPANY, of Rochester, New York, United States of America.

I, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHAFFER of 2 Finsbury Street, in the City of London, Merchant, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

5 The object of this invention is to devise a cabinet in which the drawers or shelves can be drawn out far enough to be tilted upon suitable sliding bearings clear of the cabinet in such manner that the contents of the drawer can be readily turned over and examined. To facilitate this a plate or equivalent preferably of wood, is hinged to the drawer or shelf; when the drawer lies in a horizontal position this plate or cover which may be of some open work design lies upon the drawings, engravings, papers or other contents of the drawer, but when the drawer is tilted up this plate is  
10 turned on its hinges towards the operator and the papers can then be easily turned over and inspected, each, as it is done with, being laid flat against the plate which is so connected with the drawer that it can only be turned a certain distance. A suitable catch fixes the drawer in its tilted or horizontal position so that both hands can be used to turn over the papers.

15 The drawers nearer the ground are generally made not to tilt so far as those higher up. If desired the plate may be made heavy for the purpose of pressing upon the contents of the drawer and keeping them flat.

Dated this 28th day of February 1888.

W. P. THOMPSON & BOULT,  
Agents.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

## Improvements in or relating to Cabinets.

A communication from THE SCHLICHT AND FIELD COMPANY, of Rochester, New York, United States of America.

I, FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHÄFER of 2 Finsbury Street, in the City of London, Merchant, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The object of this invention is to devise a cabinet in which the drawers or shelves 5 can be drawn out far enough to be tilted upon suitable sliding bearings clear of the cabinet in such manner that the contents of the drawer can be readily turned over and examined. To facilitate this a plate or equivalent preferably of wood, is hinged to the drawer or shelf; when the drawer lies in a horizontal position this plate or cover which may be of some open work design, lies upon the drawings engravings, papers 10 or other contents of the drawer but when the drawer is tilted up this plate is turned on its hinges towards the operator and the papers can then be easily turned over and inspected, each, as it is done with, being laid flat against the plate which is so connected with the drawer that it can only be turned a certain distance. A suitable catch fixes the drawer in its tilted or horizontal position so that both hands can be used to turn 15 over the papers.

The drawers nearer the ground are generally made not to tilt so far as those higher up. If desired the plate may be made heavy for the purpose of pressing upon the contents of the drawer and keeping them flat.

In the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1 is drawn to a smaller scale than 20 figures 2 to 5, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet constructed according to this invention, with one of the drawers open; Figs. 2 and 3 are respectively a sectional elevation and a horizontal section showing one of the drawers in its closed position and Figs. 4 and 5 are views respectively similar to figs. 2 and 3 showing one of the 25 drawers open.

Like letters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

A is the body of the cabinet, B the drawers and C the slides, *b* are hooked brackets two of which are secured to each drawer as shown in Figs. 3 and 5 and *b*<sup>1</sup> are plain or right angled brackets also secured to the drawer in a similar manner. C<sup>1</sup> are 30 metals rails fastened by screws or otherwise to the slides C and each of which is bent so as to form a depression or recess *c*, and projection or stop *c*<sup>1</sup>, the level of the other part of the rail being below the upper surface of the sliding bearing C to enable the brackets *b* and *b*<sup>1</sup> to slide on the rails when the drawer is in the cabinet. *c*<sup>2</sup> is a depression in the bearing C to accomodate the hooked end of the bracket *b*, *c*<sup>3</sup> is a stop fastened to each slide C and which by abutting against one of the vertical 35 corner pieces *a* of the cabinet prevents the said slide being drawn too far out. *c*<sup>4</sup> are two india-rubber or equivalent buffers fastened to the ends of each slide C and *c*<sup>5</sup> is a projection provided on the slide C and which slides in a groove *d* represented in dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 4 formed in the piece D against the under-edge of which

*Schäfer's Improvements in or relating to Cabinets.*

the slides C move in contact and by which they are supported when the drawer they are fitted to is drawn out of the cabinet. E is the open-work flap or plate pivotted at *e* to the drawer B as shown or hinged to the front of the drawer and *e*<sup>1</sup> are slotted links each of which is pivotted at one end to the drawer and the slot of which engages with a screw or the equivalent *e*<sup>2</sup> on the flap E to limit its movement as is well understood.

Assuming all the drawers of the cabinet to be closed as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3 and that it be desired to have access to papers or the like contained in one of the drawers the particular drawer is by the handles *b*<sup>2</sup> pulled outwards. During this operation the brackets *b* and *b*<sup>1</sup> will slide along the rails C<sup>1</sup> until the brackets *b* abut against the projections *c*<sup>1</sup> after which by the continuation of the operation the slides C will be drawn out until the stops *c*<sup>3</sup> abut against the corner pieces *a* at which time the rear part of the drawer being clear of the cabinet it (the said drawer) may be tilted on the brackets *b* (they then acting as pivots). These brackets will pass into the recesses *c* and by resting against the projections *c*<sup>1</sup> in the manner shown in figure 4 will prevent the drawer being tilted to too great an extent. The flap E may then be pulled outwards into the position shown in Figs. 1, 4 and 5 and the papers in the drawer turned over against it. To again replace the drawer in the cabinet the flap E is closed down into the said drawer which is then tilted into its horizontal position the brackets *b*<sup>1</sup> resting on the rails C<sup>1</sup> when such position is arrived at. The drawer is then pushed inwards the brackets *b* and *b*<sup>1</sup> sliding over the rails C<sup>1</sup> until the front of the draw B strikes against the forward buffers *c*<sup>4</sup> at which time the slides C will be moved inwards the extent of their inner movement being determined by the rearward buffers *c*<sup>4</sup> abutting against a suitable part of the back of the cabinet.

The projections *c*<sup>1</sup> may be of various inclinations so that some of the drawers of the cabinet may be tilted to a greater or less extent than others those for example nearest the bottom of the cabinet preferably tilting less than those at the top.

By the arrangement shown in the accompanying drawings the free edge of the flap E when turned into the drawer only rests on the papers or other articles contained in the said drawer but if it be desired that the whole of the under surface of the flap should rest on the contents of the drawer then instead of being hinged to a particular part of the drawer it is provided with pivots which are capable of sliding so that it can adjust its position to the height of the contents suitable links being provided to limit the extent of its movement.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, as communicated to me by my foreign correspondents, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. In a cabinet the combination with a drawer B of slides such as C each carrying a metal rail C<sup>1</sup> formed with a recess *c* and projection *c*<sup>1</sup> the drawer being normally supported on the slides by brackets *b* and *b*<sup>1</sup> substantially as and operating in the manner herein described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

2. In a cabinet the combination with a drawer capable of being operated substantially as described of a flap or plate such as E substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

3. The combination with a cabinet drawer adapted to tilt as described of a flap or plate such as E so connected with the said drawer that while capable of being opened out and retained as shown in figures 1 and 4 of the accompanying drawings it can also be turned back into the drawer and rest with its entire under surface upon the top of the papers or other articles contained therein substantially as described.

Dated this 27th day of November 1888.

F. W. SCHÄFER.